

**Veterans of the
Civil War,** *12 Apr 1861—26 May 1865*
**Who Were Pioneers in
Wasatch County:**

(Note: Mention should immediately be made, that there are seven men, who were U.S. Troops of the "Johnston's Army," who are buried by a small spring, south of the top of "Grassy Summit,"...now called "Soldier Summit,"...so, more recently named, to memorialize these seven men, who, apparently were on their way east; from Fort Crittenden, near Fairfield Utah; to defend the North against the South, in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War. It seems to the writer, they should be listed, because, they were frozen to death on that summit, in line of duty, making their way to respond to a call by Pres. Abraham Lincoln to defend our nation...then embroiled in the only civil war this nation has ever suffered.) Those who actually settled in Timpanogos Valley, who were in that Civil War....from both sides of that struggle, are listed herewith:

William (Billy) Bogan
John Brown
Joseph Barlow Forbes
John Robert Goodwin
Eli Gordon
James Jackson Howe
James Jackson = *James Marshall Jackson*
Francis Johnston
Patrick Henry McGuire
George McMurray (later called George Murray)
John Matthews
John Penfold
Nathan Chatmond Springer
John Monroe Wheeler
John Wright

References: Most of the accounts of these men are found in the books:
"How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," and "Under Wasatch Skies."
The Wasatch Wave has published these men on 25 May 1967 and
1st June 1967, also.

Please call 654-1645 after 7pm and help add to this list or make corrections.

3 Nov 1997 rrg

Journal of the Civil War Who Were Present in the Battle of Gettysburg

When the battle of Gettysburg was fought, the Union Army was under the command of General Meade, and the Confederate Army was under the command of General Lee. The battle was a turning point in the war, as it was the only time that the Confederate Army was defeated in a major battle. The battle was fought on July 1-3, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Union Army was outnumbered by the Confederate Army, but they were able to win the battle. The battle was a result of a series of events, including the Confederate Army's invasion of the North and the Union Army's decision to fight the battle. The battle was a decisive victory for the Union Army, and it helped to end the Confederate Army's invasion of the North.

William B. Egan

John F. Egan

Joseph Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan

John F. Egan